

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5018.

號一月八年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

日四十月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGES & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED with-
DRAWN from 1st July next.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£300,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, the 1st AUGUST.

BENEFIT OF MR JOHN ROLLINGS.

When will be produced:

LECOQU'S EVER POPULAR COMIC OPERA

"LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,"

In Three Acts, with MAGNIFICENT DRESSES.

Positively the Last Appearance this Season of the above Company.

MISS CLARA STANLEY

AS "CLAIRETTE."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mlle. Lange (Ac-
tress & favourite
of the Parisians)
Angé Pitou (a
Post, in love with
Clairette)
Pomponnet (Bar-
ber of the Mar-
ket, and Hair-
dresser to Mlle.
Lange)
Trenitz (Dandy of
the Period)
Larivière (Friend
of Pomponnet, con-
spiring against the
Republic)
Leclercq (Police
Officer at the or-
der of Larivière)
Officer of HUSBAND
Amarante (Mar-
ket Woman)
CLAIRETTE (Be-
trothed to Pom-
ponnet)
MARKETMEN, CITIZENS, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act 1st.
MARKET SQUARE.

Act 2nd.
MDLLE. LANGE'S RECEPTION
ROOMS.

Act 3rd.
PUBLIC GARDENS AT BELLEVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls.....Two DOLLARS.
Ft.....One DOLLAR.

Doors Open at half-past 8; Performance
to Commence at 9 o'clock p.m. sharp.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KRAUS & Co.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS,
Business Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Canned Tongues, Pickled and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Mutton, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also,
A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WINDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reising Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau de Quarts and Pints.

(From Bordeaux),
CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.
A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI-CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,
Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby re-vo-
cated, and Mr. C. L. SORHAM is author-
ized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established him-
self at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's
Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above-named Society, as the TYHOON SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.

Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
Blue Sargo Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.

P. H. EMANUEL,
Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th August.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia and China," J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," D. FITZ HENRY, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.," R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A NINTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their legal representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 1, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Or-
dinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be Held at the CITY HALL, Hong-
kong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3 % or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 31st Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
BUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from Janu-
ary 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINES, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 16th Instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.

Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my Re-
presentatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be

At Nagasaki,
MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports,
Hongkong and Elsewhere,
MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE,
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamer "SUNBEAM"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 2nd August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY,"

Capt. BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Brit. S. S. *Sumbeam* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th August will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879. au4

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. BOKHARA.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel from London, Bombay and intermediate Ports and in connection with the *Australia* from London, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date. Goods not delivered by the 2nd August will be subject to rent to the contrary be received before Noon To-morrow.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879. au2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. au3

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 21, 1879. au7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon* *Apar*, Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SOHNS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases T. J. Flannel from London.

Ex Andary.

C (in diamond) 47/48 cases Sheet Lead, Amoy, Order, from Shanghai.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

B & C (in diamond) Order, 160 bales Cotton, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879. au5

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOI.)

The Steamship

"ATLANTA,"

G. PETERSEN, Master, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au5

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au6

NOTICE.

I HAVE TO-DAY established myself at this Port as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

A. SCHOMBURG.

Hoihow, August 1, 1879. au5

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au5

FROM HAMBURG.

THE Steamship *Gorm*, Captain MOLLER, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au6

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *Belgic* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about September 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au5

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BERTHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Heje.—Melchers & Co.

GUSTAV, German barque, Captain J. Raben.—Landstein & Co.

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James Lowe.—Meyer & Co.

SAINT MARK, British steamer, Captain Johnson.—Meyer & Co.

CLAN ALPINE, British steamer, Captain W. J. Rule.—Captain.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au5

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1, *Pernambuco*, British steamer, 652, Hyde, Saigon July 27, General.—MACHENS & Co.

Aug. 1, *Gorm*, Danish steamer, 750, C. Moller, Hamburg June 1, via Singapore, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Aug. 1, *Tibre*, French steamer, 1004, Reynier, Yokohama July 26, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases T. J. Flannel from London.

Ex Andary.

C (in diamond) 47/48 cases Sheet Lead, Amoy, Order, from Shanghai.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

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Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au5

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship

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WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inst., at Noon.

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au6

NOTICE.

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A. SCHOMBURG.

Hoihow, August 1, 1879. au5

CARGO.

Per American ship *South American*, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed 22nd July, 1879.—33,769 bags Rice, 612 bags Beans, 120 bags Peas, 62 bags Sugar, 30 bags Coffee, 20 bags Pepper, 140 bags Sugar, 1,033 bales Hemp, 33 bundles Rattans, 1,000 Quicksilver Flasks, 456 pkgs. Samhoo, 114 pkgs. Tobacco, 123 pkgs. Paper, 100 boxes Oil, 380 pkgs. Soy, 154 pkgs. Fire-crackers, 94 pkgs. Vermicelli, 111 rolls Matting, 84 pkgs. Gambier, 446 pkgs. Tea (Anton) 8,920 lbs., 1,784 pkgs. Tea (Amoy) 75,360 lbs., and 6,992 pkgs. Merchandise.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY and SHANGHAI.—Per *Glaucus*, at 10.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 2nd August.

For YOKOHAMA.—Per *Sunbeam*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 2nd August.

For YOKOHAMA and HIOGO.—Per *Celtic Monarch*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 2nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—Per *Rajanattamuhar*, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 2nd August.

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—Per *Atalanta*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 4th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—Per *Douglas*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet *Kaiser-i-Hind* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *Amazon*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th August, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879. au15

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.

Feb. 22, Grossfurst Constantine, Hamburg

Mar. 23, Adam M. Simpson, Cardiff

Apr. 10, Spion, Liverpool

21, Werra, Cardiff

26, Triton, London

27, Twilight, Hamburg

27, Homewood, New York

May. 2, Alex Yeats, Penarth

5, Alexander, Cardiff

11, Southern Cross, New York

13, Glamorganhire, Cardiff

29, Joseph Hayden, Cardiff

31, Newcastle, Antwerp

June. 31, Guy Manning, Liverpool

3, Adolph, Cuxhaven

4, Joachim Christian, via Cardiff

6, Harrington, Flushing

7, Victoria (s.), Liverpool

12, Belle of Oregon, Cardiff

LOADING FOR OKINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Victory, Oxfordshire. Patterdale.

Douglas Castle, Sarah Scott.

Langland, Chianman.

Belled Will, At Liverpool.

Ulysses, Priam.

At Newcastle.—(S.S.W.)

Kyk, J. A. Boddan.

MEAS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Sunbeam* leaves for Yokohama, &c. Goods per *Bokhara* not delivered this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Celtic Monarch* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Meetings.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zeland Lodge.

9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S.C.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, August 4:—

Banks close for public business.

Goods per *Sunbeam* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, August 5:—

7 a.m.—*Atalanta* leaves for Hoihow, &c.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, August 6:—

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

Goods per *Gorm* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Register of Shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, closed from this date to 16th August, inclusive.

TUESDAY, August 12:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, August 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, August 16:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the City Hall.

MONDAY, September 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco on or about.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1879.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

THE strong feeling which has been generally felt in Hongkong, against certain proceedings in the local share market, has, after smouldering for the last six months, at last found partial expression. It may be at once conceded that, had it not been for the eagerness of the flies, the business of the spiders would have assumed very small dimensions; and that, had not the share market suffered that sudden and calamitous depression which will ever be remembered, the outcry against the aforesaid spiders would never have been heard. Apart from this consideration, however, the broad question as to whether undue advantage was taken of the flies by certain spiders whose position, honourable feeling and obligations should have kept them from such questionable proceedings, is one which may legitimately form the subject of

bridge; deacon, 1862; priest, 1863, by Bishop of Norwich; curate of All Saints with St. Julian, Norwich, 1863, 1868; incumbent of St. Benedict's Norwich, 1863-1865; secretary of the Irish Society, 1866, 1867; rector of St. Michael's, Norwich, 1867-1871; appointed colonial chaplain, Hongkong, May, 1871; author of various published sermons, reports, and tracts.

It will be remembered that some couple of months ago, or more, we spoke of Miss Weston establishing in Hongkong a shore branch of the Naval Temperance League. We have not heard yet that anything has been done here yet; but we observe that at Shanghai a meeting was held the other evening at the residence of Mr. W. S. Ewen, for the purpose of establishing such a branch at that Port. The attendance included Rev. E. R. Palmer, M.A., Messrs David Cranston, W. S. Ewen, M. Logan, J. M. Wilson, E. G. Wilson, T. Gibbons, and nearly a dozen members of the League from the English gunboat *Hornet*. Mr Cranston was voted to the chair, after which he read his "commission" from Miss Weston appointing him organizing agent of the League in Shanghai. He explained it was Miss Weston's wish and meaning to form shore branches in all parts of the world, wherever ships of the Navy are stationed, so that the men who are abstainers may find friends and helpers in every port; he concluded by asking for suggestions and help from those present. The labours of the Naval Temperance League, and particularly the prospects of the proposed branch in Shanghai, were thoroughly discussed, and a Committee was formed to carry out the work after the manner of Miss Weston's own excellent suggestions. The work will be extended to ships of the American Navy and merchant vessels. Mr. Cranston was elected President; Rev. J. M. W. Farnham and Messrs. Ewen and Logan, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. M. Wilson, Secretary; and Mr. E. G. Wilson, Treasurer. The next meeting of the Committee was to have taken place on Saturday evening last, at Mr. Ewen's residence.

We are singularly free in Hongkong, or have been for some time lately, of individual or collective specimens of the genus swindler. Calcutta, which has always had a notoriety for that pest, retains her unenviable preeminence. The Commissioner of Police says:—"As might be expected in a town like Calcutta, into which a constant stream of foreigners pours from all parts of India, numerous are the cheats and sharpers always on the look-out to trap the unwary;" and he gives *inter alia* the following illustrations of his meaning:—

At the head of a gang of sharpers who came to Calcutta about this time last year, was a descendant of the great Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, one Shazada Kurram Singh. This Kurram Singh has been wandering about India for some years past, being a gambler and cheat from his youth upwards. His arrival in Calcutta was expected by the police, who at once took his photograph. He then went off to Patna and Benares, and at the latter place was convicted of cheating. Another member of the gang was sentenced only the other day at Alipore to seven years' imprisonment, for extorting Rs. 2,360 from an Indigo merchant. Another kind of rascal known in Calcutta is the commercial swindler: often a European. He opens a broker's office, buys goods at short credit, sells them by auction for cash, and then, as a rule, disappears. A Mr. Whittebury has lately been carrying on this game under the style of Selby and Co., and has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half. There are several religious swindlers on the look out for well-to-do strangers, whom he will ask to help him in some religious ceremony or to fulfil a vow. The ceremony begins with a bath in the Ganges, but the good-natured victim finds that his ornaments are stolen. Then there are mock auctions, especially of cloth; *gilt-wallahs* who pass off as gold, bars of gilt metal; *tupka-wallahs*, who pass off brass beads for gold. The *tupka-wallahs* work in gangs; one drops the beads, and another picks them up, the two quarrel, and finally a passer-by who is asked to arbitrate, is persuaded to buy the beads. Other strange people come to Calcutta. In the early part of last year, there came two European perverts to Islam, Harvey and Deane by name, alias Abdul Rahman and Abdool. One wore the Arab dress, the other, Deane, figures as a fakir with long matted hair, and nothing but a blue cloth round his loins. Both were narrowly watched by the police, and thought it best to disappear. Mahomed Suffi, a Persian; and Ahmed Effendi, a man of Bagdad, also visited Calcutta last year. They put up at the Great Eastern Hotel, said they were officers of the Turkish army, and collected subscriptions. They have since been deported as vagrants. Last October an impostor, calling himself Count G. M. M. Yois li Fec arrived from Rangoon. He had instructions, he said, from the French Government for arranging the transfer of the Chanderanagore Settlement. The Count has since disappeared suddenly in the direction of Bombay.

The following telegrams from American papers have escaped our attention till now:—

London, June 23.—A Paris dispatch says Ferdinand de Lesseps in a lecture at Amiens stated that the first sod of the Panama Canal would be turned January 1, 1880, and that with 40,000 navvies, including some Chinese, and 15,000 Brazilian negroes, work would be completed in eight years.

London, June 26.—The Indian Government has received information that Abdul Rahman, pretender to the Afghan throne, who has hitherto lived under Russian protection, has invaded Badakhan, and that Afghan troops in Balkh have revolted.

London, June 22.—A dispatch from Berlin announces that in consequence of raids in the Kuldja territory by Chinese soldiers, who are ravaging the country with fire and sword, a large Russian expedition will be dispatched against them. As the raiders are likely to receive the support of the Chinese Government, war may supervene.

The Public (New York, June 26th) says:—There are persons who have believed ever since the recent election that the Pacific Mail Company would cease to exist before long. The question is often asked why business men of New York, who considered the independent existence of this Company of vital importance to them, did not take all the necessary measures before the last election to sustain and control it. In effect the concern has been begging somebody to buy it for a long time, and the Pacific Railroads have at last consented.

Governor Hennessy, we read in the *Japan Gazette*, (July 26th) "is being most hospitably entertained by the people of Yezo; banquets, dances, races, visits to this place and to that place being the order of the day. His fame as a lecturer travelled with him, and the simple country folks requested this great orator to address them, a request which of course he was only too ready to comply with. This time, however, he was safe—there was no *Japan Gazette* reporter present to note down the number of figures thrown at the heads of his audience; and we can well believe that these comforts of which Mr. Hennessy seems to carry a liberal supply wherever he goes—were distributed indiscriminately and with the greatest *sans-froid* at Hakodate. How the address was received or what the people thought of it, report sayeth not."

We notice in the American cablegrams of June 24th and 25th, sad accounts of the condition of the Empress Eugenie. A London special of the 24th says:—

Notwithstanding the temporary alleviation of her distress which the Empress Eugenie experienced yesterday, a relapse took place last night, and very serious apprehensions are now entertained in regard to her life. During the visit of the Queen yesterday she persuaded the Empress to endeavour to partake of some food, and this gave temporary hope of her recovery; but to-day the paroxysms of grief which she undergoes not only continued but became more frequent and severe, and gloom hangs over the house.

Later advices showed that the apprehensions respecting the condition of the Empress became still more grave. Late reports from Chislehurst give cause for well-grounded fear that Her Majesty will not recover. She has been unable to obtain any sleep, save that induced by opiates, since the news of the Prince's death, and she is daily losing strength because of sleeplessness and grief. Her mind wanders and she talks irrationally at times, failing to recognize those around her, and unless some favorable change takes place, her death is almost inevitable.

The body of the Prince Imperial was expected to arrive at London this week, probably about July 28th.

Sir W. Muir, Lieut-Gen. H. W. Norman, and Col. H. Yule, have addressed a letter to the *Times* appealing for subscriptions to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics. They say:—

Outgoings are in ordinary years barely covered by the receipts from inmates, added to subscriptions (including a contribution of 200*l.* a year from the India Office). But this year, in the absence of the special aid which we now solicit, there will be a serious deficit; for the building requires extensive painting and other repairs, estimated to cost 400*l.* During 1878 the Home gave shelter to 614 natives of the East, of whom 63 were shipwrecked mariners or persons otherwise destitute. They are classified as 110 lascars, 241 firemen, 103 cooks and stewards, 30 saloon servants, 15 native doctors, two Indian conjurers, three carpenters, one magician, one ayah, three travellers, one goatherd, three claimants, and a Chinese pastor of a Christian congregation of Chinese coolies in Demerara (himself originally a coolie-emigrant), with his wife and child. Omitting count of 30 who remained in the Home at the year's end, of two who died during the year, and of 125 lascars or other sea-going folk who returned on the vessels which brought them, nearly every one of the number mentioned found employment or passage by aid of the Home. Their deposits with the Home during their sojourn there amounted to 2,243*l.* in cash (one Chinaman having put into the superintendent's hands as much as 65*l.*), apart from valuables in the shape of watches and ornaments. Their contributions in payment of board and lodging amounted to 1,118*l.* All who have been in the East know the old cant that there is no gratitude in Asiatics, and no word for gratitude in Asiatic tongues. All who have been long in the East should know what mere cant it is. Those who administer the Home speak in a very different tone. Let us quote one fact. During the last year, a party of seventeen destitute persons, who had been sent to the Home by various Consulates, and for whom employment had been found, came forward on receiving an advance of wages, and voluntarily paid to the Home 22*l.* 12*s.* in part recompense of the board which they had enjoyed, leaving the Home with expressions of gratitude for all that had been done for them. The bankers of the Home are Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, and Co., 54 Lombard Street, and cheques may be sent to them or to Lieut. Col. R. M. Hughes, Strangers' Home, Limehouse, E., to whom also post-office orders (P. O., Limehouse, E.) may be made payable.

Louis G. Goldsmith, a Danish sailor, about 40 years of age, who served in the Union army and navy in the Rebellion, proposes to sail across the Atlantic from Boston next summer, accompanied by his wife, in a boat 18½ feet long, on a trip around the world. He will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, by the North Sea to Scotland, by the Mediterranean to Alexandria, through the Suez Canal to Aden, across the Indian Ocean to India, through the Straits of Malacca, thence northward to Singapore, Hongkong and Yedo, and finally across the Pacific to San Francisco, which he expects to make in the fall of 1881. From the Golden Gate he will come East by Boston by rail. The boat is being built by W. R. Smith at City Point. It is eighteen and a half feet long, six feet beam,

with three feet depth of hold, built of oak and hard pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine air-tight compartments or chambers on each side, and will float the craft even if the boat ships a sea and is filled with water. It is sharp at both ends, has a shifting bowsprit, and by a unique arrangement is so constructed as to "bail" itself.—*Boston Herald.*

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)
Friday, August 1st.

LIGHTLY PUNISHED.
James Saunders, seaman, British ship *Agnes Muir*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the house of Chan Aking and damaging property to the value of 50 cents, and also with assaulting P. C. 179, and breaking a police lamp. Chan Aking, stated:—I am master of a rattle shop in Queen's Road East. About 10 o'clock last night I was lying down on my couch when the prisoner and two other Europeans came in; they were all drunk. The prisoner broke an earthenware pillow and slapped my face, besides throwing the stools on the floor, and breaking them. I took hold of him until a luskong came, when I gave him in charge.

Witness, in answer to a question by the prisoner, said: I was inside my shop and did not strike you on the head.
P. C. 179 also stated:—Last night about ten o'clock I saw the prisoner with two other men in a shop in Wanchai. They were all drunk; the prisoner broke my lamp and gave me a severe blow on the nose and mouth (showing out on both lips), and also cut my leg with a stool; I arrested him.

Leung Aho, district watchman, gave corroborative evidence, and said the luskong's face was covered with blood. Prisoner was very violent. He assisted to arrest him; the two other men got away.

Inspector Rivers said that prisoner was creating a great disturbance, the whole of Wanchai being in an uproar.

The defendant stated:—I went out for a walk last night and got a little the worse of drink. While walking along I accidentally touched the complainant, who was lying outside of a shop, with my foot; he got up and struck me with a bench; some other men also came out of the shop and began to hit me with stools. (No marks on defendant to bear out his statement). I struck some one, but did not know it was a policeman.

Prisoner was fined \$2 or five days' hard labour, and was ordered to pay \$1 to complainant, and \$2 to the constable as amends, or suffer an extra ten days' hard labour.

AN UNSUPPORTED CHARGE.

Charles Nelson and John Lucas, unemployed seamen, were charged with creating a disturbance at the U. S. Consulate.

P. C. 56, James Charters, stated:—At about 3 p.m., yesterday I was called to the U. S. Consulate to arrest the prisoners. The Consul charged them with having created a disturbance and said he wanted to break them off coming to the Consulate and annoying him. When I saw them they were sitting outside the Consulate, and were quite quiet and perfectly sober. Colonel Moseby failing to appear to press the charge, the prisoners were discharged.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

When the defendants in the above case had been discharged, one of them, Nelson, made the following statement to His Worship and asked him for advice. I am a British seaman out of employment. I am living at the present time in the Gaol, being a destitute, and have been there the past three weeks. As things are dull amongst British ships I went to the American Consulate—it being a public shipping office—to apply for work. I had been there before on the 18th of June. I was quite sober and quiet, and have not tasted spirits for more than a month. I consider that I have been badly used, as the Consul could not have proved the charge he made against me. I have been locked up since 3 p.m. yesterday, and would like to bring a charge against Colonel Moseby for having me detained on a false charge.

His Worship said that he could not do that, being without money. He thanked his Worship.

The Magistrate informed him that the charge which had been brought against him would not interfere with his getting board and lodging in the Gaol until he found employment.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Li Achung, coolie, was charged with stealing one jacket, a basket, and some cooking utensils, value sixty cents. The man could give no good account of himself; he said he was an earth coolie, without regular employment; he had been living in an opium house for the past three or four months. Sent with a constable to point out the house, the keeper of it said the man had never stayed there. Prisoner was sentenced to three months with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

THE VALUE OF A HAIR-PIN.

Cheung Ahai, a boy of sixteen, was charged with snatching a hair-pin from the head of a young girl on the 31st ultimo. The Magistrate found the charge fully proved, and sentenced prisoner to six weeks' imprisonment, the first and last two weeks in solitary confinement.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour the Acting Puisne Judge J. J. Francis, Esq.)
Friday, August 1st.

KEER v. BELL AND OTHERS.

His Lordship gave judgment to-day in this case. It was a suit for \$800, brought by T. Kerr, an engineer, against Messrs Adamson Bell & Co., that sum being, as he alleged, amount of wages due him as engineer of the Oriental Sugar Refinery, who were engaged by the defendants who were lessees. The case was heard on the 29th and was then reported. His Lordship now, stating the case, said plaintiff's salary had been duly paid him up to the 21st December; he had not been paid from that date to 21st April 1879, and so claimed for the four months at \$200, or \$800.—The defendants said the man had never been in their employ. He then reviewed at some length the facts of

the case. On the 27th May 1879 Smith, Kerr and partners of the Oriental Sugar Refinery, between whom and the plaintiff there was a written agreement, leased to the defendants the Oriental Sugar Refinery and all machinery &c., in use there, for two months, with power to renew for another two months until certain events happened which have not yet come about. The same day the defendants advertised this fact, and stated that all communications connected with the business of the Refinery should be addressed to them. From that date the works were carried on with more vigour and energy than had previously been the case. There was a great revival after the defendants took over the business. Salaries and wages were promptly and duly paid. But there was no change in the staff; and there was nothing said to them about any change of masters having taken place. The management was the same, Mr Taylor continuing under the new regime as under the old, the only difference being that from that date money was available for working the business, whereas before it was not, and that Mr Williamson, of Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. was frequently at the works. But no other change took place at that date down at the works. They had been slack before, but it was not shown that they had actually been stopped. Then the defendants sold the machinery in December and their lease expired on the 29th January. Neither when they sold the machinery nor when their lease expired did they give the plaintiff any notice that his services were no longer required, and there was no advertisement inserted in the papers, the old one simply being withdrawn. Mr Taylor left the keys with Mr Kerr in February, but in that he could not have been acting as the agent of Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. as they had then no connection with the works in question. Plaintiff shortly after this saw Mr Williamson, and the conversation they then had appeared to have been concerning the probability of employment for Kerr at these works turning up in the future, Mr Williamson being sanguine that they would be re-opened and that if they were, Kerr would be employed there as before. Even had this been the case this same question as to who was to pay him, or whether he was to be paid for the time he had been hanging on there, might equally have arisen. The plaintiff never claimed his wages from Mr Williamson, nor any payment on account of his wages; and he (his Lordship) was of opinion that some time early in the year the plaintiff must be taken to have known that the defendants' connection with the works had ceased. He attached no importance to the memo. of wages due to himself and the other employees at the works which plaintiff had made up at Mr Williamson's request and given to him; because the special object with which that had been asked and given had been explained. It was clear that there was no express contract between the plaintiff and defendants; but he held that there was an implied contract, acquired by Adamson Bell & Co.'s continued employment of Kerr at the works, from which they could have dismissed him, and by their benefit from his labour. No proof of any actual request or promise had been given; but the action of the parties was equivalent in law to establish an implied contract. It had been alleged that, as the plaintiff was under an agreement with Messrs Smith, Kerr and others, he could not make a contract for his services with any other firm. But Messrs Smith, Kerr and others, if by their action the matter had given him the right to do so, inasmuch as they had disposed of the works,—their means of employing him. Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. took the plaintiff over with the machinery and all relating to the Refinery; there was a promise by Smith, Kerr & Co. that they would do all they could to get the same hands to work the concern for the season. It had been said that up to the 21st December last the plaintiff was in the service of Smith, Kerr and others; and that Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. simply found the money to pay his wages, and the other men's wages. But in point of law their advertisement, their acceptance of plaintiff's continued services, the benefit they obtained from his labour, the fact that they could have sent every one away who was there and filled the place with new hands had they chosen or thought it advisable, implied a contract dating from the time they took over the works. Now did this contract terminate the 21st April or when? The defendants say the plaintiff's contract, if there ever was one with them, terminated when the works stopped. Now he had always held, and the rule applied as strictly to cases where the contract was one implied by the law as where there was a distinct agreement, that engagements of all such employees as clerks, engineers and such like, were to be taken as monthly hirings terminable by a month's notice or by a month's pay in lieu of notice. It was, of course, for the employer to dismiss the employee; but in the early part of the year the plaintiffs must have known that the connection of Messrs Adamson Bell & Co. with the Refinery had ceased, and after that have been waiting in the hope of securing re-employment when the work were re-opened that under any impression that he was in their employ and entitled to full pay. On the 29th of January, when their lease of the premises &c. expired, they neither discharged him nor gave him notice that their responsibility for his wages then ceased. He would allow plaintiff his wages up to the 24th January, and one month's wages additional in lieu of notice. No costs on either side. There seemed to be no dispute about the facts, although different inferences had been drawn from them.

Mr Denys asked whether his Lordship deprived his client of his wages accruing after 24th January on the ground that he must have known then that their connection with the Refinery had ceased.

His Lordship replied in the affirmative. He had no doubt the decision would satisfy neither party. He would be quite willing to grant permission to appeal, and would facilitate the appeal. He would grant leave now to either party to appeal without the formal application; that would save trouble and expense.

GREAT FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL.
(*Japan Gazette*, July 24.)
For the second time this year the Foreign Settlement of Yokohama has been the scene of a large conflagration, resulting in the fatal destruction of the Central Hotel, where the fire broke out, an unoccupied store next to Messrs North, Thompson & Co., Messrs Sargent and Farsari's stationery store, and the partial destruction of the premises occupied by Mr Brett.

About eleven o'clock last night, when the Settlement was enveloped in darkness and almost deserted by its residents, who had gone to an evening's entertainment in the Bluff Gardens, the bell of the Catholic Church disturbed the prevailing stillness, and rang out in clear, full tones an alarm of fire. The echo of its first notes had scarcely died away before a regular chorus of bells joined in warning up the inhabitants from their peaceful slumbers, and in disturbing the pleasure seekers on the Bluff. If the settlement had been surprised by an invading army the people could not have got wide awake quicker. Lanterns were bobbing up and down in hundreds as their owners trotted to the fire; some to assist, others to see what they could steal, and the majority to look on and speculate as to the origin of the fire,—the amount of damage likely to be done before the flames could be mastered, who was insured and who was not. Members of the various fire brigades left the scene of festivity on the Bluff to don their uniforms and join their respective corps. And the unusual commotion was not confined to the shore. On the water the

hurry and bustle was almost as great. Detachments of men from the various ships of war in port were instantly told off to do battle with the fiery foe, and boat-load after boat-load, armed with axes, pikes, ropes, &c., were speedily landed at the hatoba, a contingent of forty men from the *Modeste* being the first to arrive on the spot. Taking it altogether it was a busy scene, and notorious for the confusion which prevailed. Japanese and Chinese coolies were running away with boxes, parcels, curios, anything in fact that they could lay their hands on; some one way, some another, jostling and tumbling over each other in a most indiscriminate fashion, but bent on securing the prize each had obtained. A large posse of police arrived soon after the first alarm, but made no attempt, so far as we could see, to interfere with the persons who were dodging down dark alleys and round corners with sundry articles in their hands or on their shoulders, and the consequence was that quite as much property was stolen as was burnt—a usual occurrence at fires in Yokohama. Then the engines came, rushing up one after another, to find when they arrived that there was little or no water. The steam engines thereupon proceeded to extract a stream from the sea and the creek, and the others from the various wells in the neighbourhood. In the meantime the fire had obtained a fast and firm hold upon the hotel. It crept from one room to another, devouring everything in its way. Within half an hour the roof fell in, and it was then that the flames seemed to be in their glory as they leapt high into the air, illuminating the whole of the Settlement, and bidding defiance to fire brigades, seamen and engines. About twenty minutes later the front wall came down with a crash across Main Street, and for a little while some anxiety was felt lest the German Consulate should ignite. This threatened new danger was at once attacked, and streams of water kept directed on the building and the burning mass at the foot of it until the danger was over. Though thwarted in this direction the flames still continued to burn most persistently towards Messrs Sargent & Farsari's premises until they seized upon the roof. By this time nothing was left of the Central Hotel but a mass of burning beams and cinders; and the fire had communicated with the unoccupied premises next door in the opposite direction, which were also soon gutted with flame. Messrs North, Thompson's chemist and druggist store was now in imminent danger of being consumed. The manager of this establishment and his staff seemed to be the only persons who kept their wits about them in saving their goods. Without any unnecessary bustle, yet with admirable celerity, the bottles of chemicals, drugs and nick-nacks which comprised the stock-in-trade of the shop were removed, with little or no damage, to the stone godown at the back. Mr Fitzgerald, the soda-water manufacturer of the firm, also removed his machinery with equal promptitude, losing nothing but eighty dozen of mineral waters, which the thirsty Jack-fars swallowed in their throats. Having secured their goods Messrs. North, Thompson awaited calmly the approaching catastrophe; for at one time it seemed as if their store was certainly doomed to destruction. Fortunately, a small passage, some three feet wide, separated it from the burning building and so enabled the firemen to cope more successfully with the fire, which was eventually completely overcome before it obtained a strong hold on the store. In the meantime the firemen had been successful in staying the progress of the flames in the opposite direction, but not before Messrs Sargent & Farsari's and Mr Brett's premises were gutted. The proprietors of these establishments were not so fortunate in saving their goods as Messrs. North, Thompson. They had no strong godown to put them in; and though a considerable quantity of stationery was conveyed into Messrs. Kelly & Co.'s yard, still a lot was burnt and more stolen. And Mr Brett was not even so fortunate as Messrs. Sargent and Farsari in saving his chemicals and drugs. He had nowhere to put his wares, and so they were recklessly smashed or stolen. Indeed, it seemed a great pity that the numbers of seamen who were standing idly by were not utilised in saving the furniture and wares of the burning and adjacent buildings, which they might have done if properly managed. Their officers cannot be blamed for permitting them to remain inactive when they could have done so much service, as there was no person to inform them what to do or where to take the things. Sometimes Jack went exploring on his own account and consequently did more harm than good, as was the case with Mr. Geffeney's premises. Fearing the fire would extend to his store Mr. Geffeney set about removing his goods, but the uncontrolled assistance he received was of such a character that his goods were taken where he has since been unable to find them; and much of his property was most wantonly destroyed.

By two o'clock the victory over the flames was complete, and no extension of the fire was apprehended; still the engines kept pouring a constant stream of water on the burning mass. It was a very fortunate circumstance that the night was perfectly calm, or we should probably have had to gaze on the blackened remains of the half of Main Street this morning.

The loss, we believe, falls chiefly upon the Scottish Imperial, Staffordshire, Queen, and the Luback Fire Insurance Companies. But perhaps the greatest sufferers were the manager of the Central Hotel and his boarders, many of whom escaped with nothing but what they stood upright in. One gentleman had collected a great variety of curios, of considerable value, which he kept in the hotel—they were destroyed. Another

had arrived but a few days from Niigata: all he possessed, including \$600 in notes, were in the Central, and either burnt or stolen. A lady boarder lost upwards of a thousand dollars worth of property. In fact every one in the hotel lost pretty well everything they possessed.

We hear that a fatal accident occurred during the fire last night. Before the flames had taken full possession of the eastern end of the hotel, some dozen or two people attempted to save the tables. They had managed to get one sideways on to the large window sill, but just then, for some unexplained reason, several of those holding it let go simultaneously. It came down with a crash upon a Japanese man-of-war sailor, who had been rendering assistance. The poor fellow was apparently dead before he could be got from under.

THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS ON CHINESE EMIGRATION.

A long and exhaustive article has appeared in the *Journal des Debats* on Chinese emigration. It deals with the question from a broad point of view, and holds up the many excellences of the Chinese labourer. Only since 1869 has a legal sanction been accorded to emigration by the authorities of Kwantung, the province from which most coolies are taken. And the present regulations under which it is conducted date from 1868, under the treaty then entered into by Sir Rutherford Alcock, M. de Bellenot and Prince Kung. Speaking of the numbers of coolies in foreign countries, the writer quotes from a memorial of Wang, Governor of Fokien, published in 1874. In that document it was stated that there were 30,000 Chinese in Siam, 100,000 in Singapore, 80,000 in Sumatra, from 200,000 to 300,000 in California, and 10,000 in Nagasaki. It is said that these numbers are undoubtedly exaggerated, as there are certainly not more than 130,000 coolies in the United States. This idea of the numbers being too large is a mistake on the part of the *Journal des Debats*, for both Siam and the Straits have many more than are estimated, while just now in Sumatra the tobacco estates and Government works in Atchin give employment to quite 80,000, if not more. Our contemporary goes on to say that 60,000 are in Cuba and Peru engaged in the latter country to dig guano. Chen Lan Pin is alluded to as now watching over the interests of the coolies in America, accredited as he is to Washington, Lima, and Madrid. The riots which sometimes take place are traced to the ill-treatment some of the emigrants undergo, broken faith, and other similar causes. Fokien and Kwantung are the provinces which furnish most of the coolies, and Amoy, Swatow, and Canton are the ports of embarkation. Macao, which was formerly the depot for the traffic, is now ruined. The Chinaman is described as sober, hardworking, and economical, with few wants, and satisfied with small profits. His constitution adapts itself with wonderful facility to all climates, and this is his greatest natural possession. The work done by these men in America includes the Pacific Railroad. Moreover, the advent of them is said to have afforded their stronger competitors, the Irish, German, and American miners, a good plea for demanding higher wages, and has really been beneficial to the whites.

The antipathy in which the Chinese are held is not universal. They are sought after in Peru and Cuba, and when the working classes object to them, as in California, rich citizens are always willing to employ them as domestic servants. Fear of their becoming dangerous rivals in the labour market is at the bottom of the hatred which exists towards them in the white labourers. The book published at Canton in 1875 ("Cheng ti yi tu chuan"), relative to the ill-treatment of the Chinese in South America, is cited as proof of what their condition was in those countries. Mr. Edward Jenkins's "The Coolie" is also alluded to. The peaceful invasion of vast numbers of Asiatics is simply one phase of the law of supply and demand. Their services are needed, and, as a natural consequence, they will continue to flock to the industrial and agricultural centres requiring them. They may be directed and governed, but their advent will continue in obedience to that same law of supply and demand.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, August 1, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$540
"Old " " "	"
"New Bonares, cash, 602½	"
"Old " " "	"
"New Malwa, credit, 750	"
"Allowance Tels. 6/12	"
"Old Malwa, credit, 775	"
"Allowance Tels. 6	"

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/4
"Demand,	3/4
"30 days' sight,	3/4
"4 months' sight,	3/4
Credit, 4 " " "	3/4
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/8	"
India, Wire,	22½
"demand,	22½
Shanghai, demand,	72½
"80 days' sight,	73½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	27/60
Sovereigns,	6/42

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 53 % prem.	
Union Fins. Society of Canton, \$1,300	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,600	
North China Ins. Co., \$1,250	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,710	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$280	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$735	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$175	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 4 % prem.	
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$5 dia.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11	
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$15. 90	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65	
China Sugar Refining Co., \$137½	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal	
Do. of 1877, do.	

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, August 1, 1879.

BAROMETER.—9 A.M.	29.780
Do. 1 P.M.	29.722
Do. 4 P.M.	29.700
Thermometer.—9 A.M.	82
Do. 1 P.M.	83
Do. 4 P.M.	85
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	80
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	83
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	84
Do. Maximum	87
Do. Minimum over night	80

MAILS.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Passengers until 3 p.m. on
the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
Also,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KAISAR-I-HIND, Captain R. METREVEN,
will leave this on TUESDAY, the 12th
August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY,
the 16th August, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-
sengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 14th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHOW,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point,
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED,
payable at our OFFICE on and after the
15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the
MECHERONIX MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GED. MURRAY
BAIRN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR, THE FUNDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. REBEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. REBEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.

Apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and
GODOWNS; with possession from
the 1st of July next.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD,

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,

late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premia for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1878.

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the nett amount of Premia contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
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Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

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Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.